NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. HIGHLY INTERESTING.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. MAMENSE MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS. ATTITUDE OF THE DIFFERENT POWERS.

pect of the Harly Commencement of Hostilities.

Speech of Louis Napoleon to the

Legislative Council.

THE CZAR DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN HIS POSITION.

Acceded to.

STARTLING INSURRECTION IN SPAIN. Gen. Concha and Other Distinguished Statesmen

STATE OF THE MARKETS

Supposed to be Leading the Insurgents.

Breadstuffs Dull and Declining. FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON, &c.,

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 21 WALL STREET. HALIFAX, March 15, 1854. The royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, from

Liverpool on Saturday the 4th inst., reached her dock here at half past two o'clock this afternoon. The Arabia experienced very heavy weather through-out the passage. On March 4, at 2.45 P. M. she exchanged signals with the American ship Lightning, about 10 miles

west of the Bell Buoy. 13th, at 5 P. M., passed the ship Sir Robert Peel. The Arabia left Halifax at seven o'clock this evening

and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday llins steamship Pacific, from New York on the

-18th of February, arrived out at Liverpool at four o'clock
-A. M. on Thursday, the 2d inst. The steamship Franklin, from New York, arrived at

Havre on the 28th ultimo. The steamer Washington, with 150 passengers and 550 tons of cargo, sailed from Southampton for New York on the 1st inst., and the screw steamer City of Glasgow left

Liverpool on the same day for Philadelphia. The steamship Golden Age sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of January for Melbourne.

The War.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS
STILL GOING ON IN EVERY DIRECTION. Actual operations exhibit no new features, but every Power in Europe continues to arm-France, England, and

Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command of the Baltic allied fleets, and Admiral Seymour is in command of over twenty ships already assembled at Spithead. THE RUSSIAN FLEET—REPORTED EMBARGO ON BRITISH

VESSELS. The see in the Ealtic was breaking up, and oart of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt was ready to sail. A report from a private source (as yet unconfirmed)

says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British ship pin9 in Russian ports.

On the Danube the deep snow prevented any movement by either army. The weather was becoming milder, and ns were making ostentatious preparations to

Omer Pacha was evidently aware of their plans, an was making dispositions of his force to check them.

Some military men think that the Russians, notwith-Walefat but wish to entrap the Furks to come out.

Omer has sent supplies to Varna. Turks no longer occupied any place but Kalefat orth of the Danube. There had been considerable fighting by small parties

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA—THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

From Asia there have been no further advices. Another convoy of 16,000 men was preparing to leav Constantinople for Batoum.

Several British ships of war were ordered from Malt

o Pirmus.

The Puchs of Janius had defeated the Greek insurre tionists at Arts, but had not sufficient force to dispers them. The Pacha had issued a proclamation calling on the Scutarians and Catholic Albanians to remain faithful.

the Scutarians and Catonic Albanians to remain intuition.

The Turkish government, in concert with the British,
French, and Prussian, had addressed a remonstrance to
the Greek Court, which had apologized, and dismissed
the Minister of Police; but the government is powerless.

The Turks were concentrating a force in Elbasson, under
command of the distinguished Halil Pasha.

The insurrection does not extend further north that

A LAST NOTE FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO THE CEAR-CATEGORICAL ANSWER DEMANDED. to St. Petersburg with a joint note from England and France, demanding a categorical reply within one week, whether the Czar will evacuate the Principalities before

whether the Czar will evacuate the Principalities before April 30—a refusal, or no answer, by the 18th or 20th or March, to be considered as a declaration of war against the alifes. The reply will be laid before Europe. Again, though such vacillation is scarcely creditable, it is said that the Czar signifies through Austria some other regulations. THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

The fact that Austria adheres to the Allied Powers wa officially announced by the Emperor Napoleon to the French Legislature. She will not, however, be called on merely to keep peace on the frontiers.

Nothing further has been received from the Danube of

MOVEMENT OF AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, under date 2d.—"An Austrian manifesto is about to announce that Austrians will occupy Bosnia and Servia." There was a panic in consequence on the Vienna bourse.

THE CZAB'S ANSWER TO NAPOLEON. The St. Petersburg Journal of the 24th contains the The St. I was a substance of the answer sent by the Char to the Emperor Napoleon :—"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may, perhaps, arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the thea-tre of war, and let the Emperor send me a plenipoten-tiary to negotiate with, whom I will receive as boûts his The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DECLINE OF FUNDS AT THE PARIS BOURSE PARIS, March 4, 1854. The bourse has been heavy to-day, and the funds have

AUSTRIA WILL DEMAND THE EVACUATION OF THE

Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the

THE RUSSIAN PLEET ABOUT TO LEAVE CRONSTADT. The Brussels Independence Belge publishes a Hamburg letter of February 28, which states the Russian fleet was preparing to leave Cronstadt, probably with the view to

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish governments have not yet terminated, and it is feared at Stockholm that Russis, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration by sending its fleets to that capital.

The Russian envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden on the 21st of February.

Affairs in Great Britain.
POPULARITY OF THE WAR MOVEMENT. The war continued to be quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy were considered moderate.

The French Empire.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S STREET—HIS OFINION OF WAR, MTC.

The Emperor opened the logislative session of 1854 on Thursday, the 2d inst.

His speech commenced by referring to the deficient parvest, 7,000,000 hectolitres of wheat having been imported, and more on the way. Famine has been averted. but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honor permitted to avoid a collision, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandizement. The days of conquest are passed, never to return.

The results of the frank and unselfish policy of France

are known. England, her former rival, is now in alliance, and becoming daily more intimate; Germany, in distrustful remembrance of former wars, and from erto paying too much deference to the policy of St. Pe-tersburg, has already received independence of action, and considers freely on what side lies her true in-terest; Austria, above all, which could not see with indifference the events which were in progress, will enter into an alliance, and will thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here, will enter into an alliance, and will thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here, then, stands the case. Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander of 1815, and of the Emperor Nicholas of the present time, seemed to doubt the danger in which it stood from the colossal power which, by successive encroachments, embraced the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses almost exclusively two internal seas, whence it is easy for its armies and fleets to launch forth against civilization; and its unfounded demand on the East has awakened Europe. The injustice of the act by which a powerful sovoreign demands new concessions from a weaker one, and bocause he cannot obtain them invades two of his provinces, is enough to put arms in the hands of those who revolt from injustice; but Frame has also an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremency from extending it elf indefinitely over Constantinople; for to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean. To protect this right has been for ages the policy of every national government in France, and I will not desert it. We are going, therefore, to Constantinople to defend the cause of the Sultan—protect the rights of Christians, defend the freedom of the seas, and France's just rights in the Mediterranean—are going with Germany, to aid Germany—with Austria, to aid in preserving the rank from which they wish to degrade her, to secure her frontier against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor; are going, in short, with all those who desire the triumph of right, of justice and civilization. In this solemn conjuncture, gentlemen, is it that I shall be obliged to appeal to the country. I rely firmly upon you, for I have always found in you the generous sentiments which animate the nation. Strong, then, in this security—in the nobleness of our cause—in the firmness of our alliances and the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to d

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Report assigns the command of the army of the East to Marshal St. Arnaud; and Marshal Vaillant will succeed him as Minister of War.

DEATH OF ABBE LEMMANAIS.

The Abbe Lemmanais is dead, and his functal was quite

SIEGE—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

An insurrection of quite a formidable nature had take place in Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle of Aljaferia and other strong positions. A brigade horse regiment revolted, and the Captain General attacked them with three columns of inthe intergents retained possession of the castle that night, but the next day, losing courage, they retreated, and the royal troops took possession of the city, and some cavalry pursued the fugitives. The city was placed under marshall law and disarmed.

siege. Catalonia was quiet, but the news from Arragon ex-

the the country greatly.

The insurrection in Saragossa was to have broken out on the 5th inst., but exploded prematurely. The details are very obscure, the papers being prohibited from publications.

on we consider the papers being prohibited from publishing the facts.

General Concha is deeply implicated.

The latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huesos, and had again made a stand. Report says that Narvaez and Espartero are united, and are the real masters of the present crisis.

A general insurrection is considered probable.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT ACCEDE TO THE CZAR'S DEMANDS

Russia demands that Prussia shall at least close her ports nearest Russia against French and English ships. Berlin letters say that Prussia is not willing to accede to this demand.

Frussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

The reply was not known.

England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleets to take up their station at Kiel. The reply was unknown.

Poth Denmark and Sweden have ordered their citizen in the Russian naval service to return home.

Belgium. The treaty of comme

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Mesars. Baring Brothers report money easy. Console

losed at 91% a 91%. AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. quote a rise of 1 per cent in United States 6 Per Cent Bonds, a rise of 1/2 per cent in Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a decline of 1 per cent on Mississippi Railroad Bonds, and a decline of 1 a 2 per cent in Eric 7 Per Cent Convertibles.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The market had been quiet during the week, more having been sold during the first two days. Previous to the Pacific's arrival, occasional sales were made at 34d. decline; but since, prices recovered slightly and closed at cline; but since, prices recovered slightly and closed at only 1-16d. lower on the week, on midding qualities. The other sorts are unchanged. The feeling of uncertainty respecting the war has considerable influence on the market, and causes imports to be freely, but not anxiously, offered. The week's sales were 31,720 bales, of which 26,000 were American, including, 1,680 on speculation, and 3,830 for export. Part of the quantity named as sold was forwarded inland on spinners' account. The week's imports reached 44,000 bales. The sales of Friday the 3d were 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet and steady at the following authorized quotations:—

bales, including \$20,000 American.

LIVEMPOOL CORN MARKET.

The market had been dull and declining throughout the week, and the prevailing feature had been sales for immediate payment, at a considerable reduction from the current rates. There were sellers willing to make concessions of 3d, a 4d, on wheat, 1s. 6d, a 2s. on flour, and 1s. a 2s. on Indian corn. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. onde:—

Peteraburg; American was worth 64s. Cheese was moderately active at last week's prices. Linseed cake is not lower, but the operations were sparing.

ower, but the operations were sparing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

[From the Brokers' Circular.]

Ashes.—Quall sales, at unchanged rates.

BARK.—Not hing doing in quereitron bark.

CLOVERSEED in neglected. American was wor

Croversem is neglected. American was worth 64s. at retail.

NAVAL STORES.—No transactions in turpentine. Common American rogin in moderate demand, at 6s. 3d. 150 bbls. of American turpentine realized 57s.

COPER.—Sales of Rio unwashed at 49s., to arrive. EUGAR.—Refiners have purchased largely, to hold over for a reduction of duty.

RICE.—No sales of Carolina rice.

TEA.—Congou was taken to some extent by exporters, at is. &d. for cash.

OHS.—Sales of palm at £40. Seal and cod unchanged. Lineced is in fair request.

LYRWOODS.—Without change.

TORACCO.—A fair business doing during the past month, at firm but unchanged prices.

FERMORES were firm during the week, particularly to New York.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report a fair amount of business. Wheat and flour in but little demand to-day, (Friday,) and easier. Flour, 40s. a 42s.; red wheat, 80s. a 85s.; white, 84s. a 87s. Coffee in moderate demand. Sugar firm and tending upward. Rice quiet. Molasses, annul business, and but little offering. Lard firm at 57s. a 50s.

METATS.—Iron in good demand. Rails, £8 2s. 6d. a £8 5s., free on hoard in Wales; bars, £8 a £8 15s.; Scotch pig, Tis. a 77s. 6d. for mixed. Lead—A large business at £23 10s. for Spanish, and £24 for common pig; but little now to be had at those rates. Copper firm and unchanged. Spetter quiet at £24 on the spot and to arrive. Tin sceaty.

changed. Spelter quiet at £24 on the spot and to arrive.
The steady.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The transactions had been limited, and prices were declining. The accounts from India were rather unfavorable.

THE GLASGOW MARKETS.

Mcsars. Athya & Co. report, (March 3d):—Wheat and flour steady. Indian corn active at extreme quotations. Beef firm and unchanged. Pork, held too dear for buyers. Lard 2s. cheaper. Rosin active; common, 6s. 9d. a 7s.; fine, 12s. 6d. Ashes improving.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, March 1, 1854.

Our cotton market has been active under the Arabia's news. The stock on hand is 75,000 bales. Rice is in-

Passengers by the Arabia.

Mesers, Houghton, Goss, Roy, Marios, Miller, Wilber, Archer, Williams and lady, Mre Wallaco, Miss Moore, Mra Benmera, Mra Cowebes, Mr Aughton, lady and child, Mesers Howell, Thomson, Douglass, Latuille, Boisleert, Mette, Hewitt, Mattheson, Cottenham, Bouglas, Baliyan, Loring, Veça, Kallan, Bowmaid, Hamel, Nichols, Jenniston, Hastings, Heron, Wilcks, Eraser, Dony, Macroe, Collins, Booth, Ross, Cunningham, Weppart, Guild, J. P. Jones, Woedward, Tolfree, Smith, Johnson, Molson, Rac, Ward, Woodhouse, Mrs Hodgson and servant, Mr Matthews, Rev W Clark, Mr J. J. Clarkton, Huches, Ellis, Townlay, Fullorton, Norton, Scott, Braham, Lawton, Newby, Cobb, Quercke, Morgan, Cunda and lady, Kirk, Goodwin, lady and two children, Miss Steele, J. Ward, lady and four children, Smith O'Brion.

pool.
Arr from Mobile—Soth, Amelia, at Baredona.
Sid for Nvork—27th, Burlington, from Shields; 1st, Robt
Kelly, Carnival, Rathhona, from Liverpool.
Sid for Savannah—1st, Glasgow, from Liverpool.
Sid for Charleston—1st, Capic, John Albert, from Liverpool; 2d, Perrian, do.
Sid for Boston—1st, Chas Humbertson, from Liverpool.
Sid for Boston—1st, Chas Humbertson, from Liverpool.
Sid for Bultimore—Paladin, Liverpool; March 2, George
Fisher, do. Sid for Database March 1, Calcutta, and Diana, from Sid for NOrleans—March 1, Calcutta, and Diana, from Bristol; Woodman, Josiah Bradlee, and Saxon, from Liver-pool; 2d, Ern, dud Rappahannock, do. Sid for Alexandria—March 2, Cone from Liverpool. Sid for Apalachicola—March 2, Ambassador, from Liver

The following are the latest arrivals at Liverpool:—March 3, Lawrence, from Baltimore; Pudgons, Wateree, and Hu. ru, Ch. Pictetu; Black Hawk, Mobile; Mary Ward (with her mainmast sprung), Kate Howe, and Northampton, New Orleans, Ashburton, N York.

AFFAIRS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Outrage Upon the Black Warrior. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Full Indemnity Demanded of Spain. GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG CONGRESSMEN.

Another Horrible Steamboat Explosion. Madrid and the whole province is placed in a state of | Forty or Fifty Persons Killed and Wounded.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIC CONVENTION. &c., &c., &c.

The Latest from Washington, THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE LAST CUBAN OUTRAGE—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Washingron, March 15, 1854.

The President's message to Congress, relative to the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, at Havana, has received here internal available. created here intense excitement, and almost everybody is lauding him for the decided stand he has taken. Members of Congress, especially, are in ecstacies, and som of them will now be more clamorous than ever for the auspension of the neutrality laws, in order that private expeditions may fit out to act sgainst Cuba.

On the other hand, the ultra war party regard the me sage as a dishwater affair. They complain that for a week part Gen. Pierce has talked quite largely, and got his in-timate friends to request that no action should be taken Congress could hear his recom ndations. In a word, he was exceedingly anxious hi night there were some symptoms of backbone left, but this morning a member of the Cabinet told a friend that it was probable the President had re-written the message, and slid out of all responsibility. The message avers the seizure of the steamer to be an outrage; but after venturing that far the President contents himself by the startling information that he will carry out any measures Congress may see fit to suggest. The constitution makes it incumbent on the President "that he shall from time to time recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." But, say the war party, "Franklin Pierce does not dare take the responsibility which the constitution and his oath of office require." Relations will recommend some definite action. The responsibility now rests with Congress, and the country will hold them to a strict account. The committee meet

in the morning.
THE GADSDEN TREATY. The Gadsden treaty with Mexico was under consider: tion in executive session to-day, but without a final

THE NEW HAMPSILIRE ELECTIONS . The friends of the administration, as well as politiciar generally, are still in doubt as to the result of the New Hampshire election, and all desire more light.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

and SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented re

Messrs. Dodge, (dem.) of Wis., and Cass, (dem.) of Mich., presented petitions in favor of religious freedom to American citizens in foreign countries.

INSTITUTION OF MESSIST ROCK.

Mr. Hamin, (dem.) of Me., reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Lighthouse Board, to determine the site fer a lighthouse on Cohasset Rocks, which was taken up and passed.

RETHERD LIST OF THE ARMY.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the army, by providing a retired list for disabled officers, was taken up and passed—yeas 25, nays 10.

The Senate then took up
THE YERMONT SINATORIAL CASS

Mr. FOOT, (whig) of Vt., addressed the Senate for an hour in support of Mr. Phelps's right to the Vermont seat; when the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

REGISTER FOR THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY'S VESSELS.

After the doors were opened the bill to authorize the issue of registers to vessels owned by the Accessory Transit Cempany was taken up and passed, and the Senate adjourned. Mesers. Donge, (dem.) of Wis., and Cass, (dem.) of

se of Representatives. MGTON, March 15, 1854. went into Committee on the Deficiency Ap

fir. Bancius, (dem.) of Pa., after condemning the efforts made to re-open the slavery agitation, proceeded to answer the objections which have been made to the Nebrata bill. As to the violation of plighted faith, the North stands condemned, baving in less than a year.

North mands condemned, baving is less than a year after the passage of the Missouri compromise repudiated it, while the South has always voted friendship and peace. He was severe on the rholitionists, saying that to accomplish their selfsh and ambitious purposes they would dissolve the Union. He resintained the compromise measures of 1850 were regarded as a finality in the settlement of the slavery question; and argued generally in favor of non-intervention on that subject in the Perritbries.

in faver of non-intervention on that subject in the Farribries.

Hr. HROOKS, (dem.) of S. C., speke in favor of the Nebrasha Mill, maintaining that it asserts the great constitutional principle and inherent right of the people to debrashe all questions relating to internal relations, for themselves. He rejoiced that the South and West are engaged in so glorious an enterprise, and that the stars of he constitution and of the empire wing their ways together in the West. Had the Wilmot provise been inserted in this bill, they would not hear from those who prider 'solve negroes more than white men charges of plighted faith. He denied the arguments which had been advanced, that the original policy of this country was to restrict the extension of slavery, and insisted that the elevation and Christianity of negroes depend on their subjugation to white men. With regard to the Missouri compromise, it was violated by the North a year after its passage. The South has been a loser by it. He condemned the appeal made to foreigners to oppose this bill, and said our liberties are in danger from the rapid accumulation of immigrants—therefore, he would extend the time of naturalization, in order to give them an opportunity to learn the theory of our government and understand, not abuse, the right of cliticuship. Immigration has grown into an evil, and it is time it was arrested. In conclusion, he showed the great benefits resulting to the country from the employment of slave labor, and that slavery is the strongest bond of Union between the States. His opinion was, If Congress shall refuse to assert the principle in this bill, of the right of the people to determine their own institutions, the Union will be in more danger than ever.

Mr. BERKENERICER, (dem.) of Ky, explained the provi-

than ever.

Mr. Brackenends, (dem.) of Ky., explained the provisions of the deficiency bill. The amount of appropriations is two millions four hundred and ninety thousand dellars. The aggregate is composed wholly of items reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and items added when the other deficiency bill was up, by the recommendation of standing committees. This bill was the same as that heretofore matured and afterwards defeated, less the appropriation for marine hospitals and contents. commendation of standing committees. This bill was the same as that heretofore matured and afterwards defeated leas the appropriation for marine hospitals and custom houses, between four and five hundred thousand dollars. There could be no serious objections to any of the items except, perhaps, that of the five hundred and thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of the assay office buildings in New York. He spoke of the advantages and necessity for purchasing those buildings, and in conclusion urged the importance of passing the bill without delay.

Mr. FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa., wished to know whether the appropriation for the assay office was a deficiency. If not, why not put it in the general appropriation bill? If was this amendment which was hung like a millistone around the former deficiency bill.

Mr. BURKEKENEDER replied, it was a deficiency if the House should so choose to consider it. But the Committee of Ways and Means in inserting it had but consulted the opinions of the House—formerly expressed on this subject—they having voted it into the defeated Deficiency bill.

Mr. PRESTON, (whig) of Ky., offered an amendment,

subject—they having voted it into the defeated Deficiency bill.

Mr. Preston, (whig) of Ky., offered an amendment, making appropriations for custom houses and marine hospitals, being the same items voted into the defeated Deficiency bill, but now grouped into a separate bill by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CASKIE, (dem.) of Va., opposed the amendment, being in favor of the bill as it was reported. He suggested that the appropriation for the New York Assay Office be taken out, as that appeared to meet stern opposition.

Mr. WAINMIGE, (dem.) of N. Y., said he understood an important communication, suggesting the immediate action of Congress, had been received, and was now on the table, from the President of the United States, in response to the resolution of the House with reference to the recent outrages on our commerce by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and he therefore moved the committee rise, that the communication might be read.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Tenn.—Let's have it.

The committee rose, when the Speaker laid before the House the following

To the House of Representatives:—
In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana, on the 28th ult. There has been in the course of a few years past many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national day by the Spacish authorities in Cub. and the national flag by the Spanish authorities in Cubs, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and fruitles negotiations. The documents in these cases have been voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress. These now transmitted relate exclusively to case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefore as soon as this unjustifiable and Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression; but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in reply to representaties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly rela-tions with this government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of those powers, and in case of injuries to provide for prompt redress. I have Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the mand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the reother interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the anthority and means which Congress may grant to ensure the observance of our just splits, to estain reduces for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I carnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency of the case may seem to demand.

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854. The list of papers accompanying the report of the Sec-terary of State to the President include the letters of Mr. Robertson, acting United States Consul at Havana to Mr. Marcy, under date of March 3d and 7th, with the protest of the consignee and master of the Black Warrior, and letter of Livingston, Crocheron & Co. to Mr. Marcy, March 11, letter of Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Marcy, with accompaniments, March 13, &c.

Among the documents submitted was the following

STATEMENT BY THE COMMANDER, CAPTAIN JAMES D.

BULLOCH.
HAVANA, March 5, 1854.
RS. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.—DEAR SIRS— The Philadelphia was signalized off the harbor this after-noon, and will probably be in early to-morrow morning. ooves me, then, to prepare for your information, a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the de-tention of the Black Warrior, and the seizure of her cargo by the authorities of this island. As pecuniary interests of a large amount are involved in this affair, and as we must reflect upon and discuss it in every point of view, calmly and thoughtfully, I shall endeavor to direct my-self of all personal feeling, and simply lay before you a truthful statement of facts, after which I will endeavor

to point out in plain terms our grounds of defence.

On the morning of the 27th of February, (Tucaday,)
the Black Warrior entered this port, and anchored near
the coal wharf of Salvador Sania. A few moments after
the boarding boat came alongside, and I handed to the fficers in charge the crew list, bill of health, separate lists of the passengers for Havana and those in transit, together with a manifest upon which was specified all

These papers were severally examined, and received as

officers went on board, and the ship was at once hauled alongside the coal wharf. Being anxious to sail, if pos-sible, before sunset, I remained on board until it became evident that we could not be ready in time, when I informed Mr. Tyng that the ship would leave at sunrise ext morning, and then went a hore. About twelve o'clock, while sitting at Mrs. Almy's, I received notice that Mr. Tyng and the American Consul were both in earch of me, and had sent messengers in various directions to look me up. I lost no time in reaching the Con sul's effice, where I found both these gentlemen, who in-

formed me that when Mr. Tyng, at about half-past eleven o'clock, had applied at the Custom House to obtain the usual order for the "More Pase." It is had been informed that the ship would not be allowed to sail as she had been entered. "in beliast," while the authorities had reason to know that she had cotton on board.

Mr. Tyng made explanations which will be explained in his own statement, and as I am now only spenking of my action in this affair, I will refor you so his butter for all that concerns himsel?

The Consul met me hat in hand, and as scoons our situation was made known to me, he proposed that I should go with him to see the Capstain-General, as he thought a red or again.

We were admitted to the Thelience chamber of the cignini-General, but the Consul alone was permitted to enter the private room of the Captain-General, but the Consul alone was permitted to enter the private room of the Captain-General, but the don'n forming me that I would be sent for firmy presence was needed. In terr or fifteen minutes the tonsul joined me, and said that the Captain-General had heard nothing from the Custom House authorities on the authorities on the authorities on the authorities of the captain-General's, I sent Purser Regers on board to make out a complete manifest of the cryon in transit, and when we returned to the office of the Creat I mentioned to Mr. Tyng that the full manifest would soon be on shore. Mr. Tyng, taking with him Mr. Thayer, as a witness, went sgain to the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom-House, and in presence of the Commandante of the Custom house. Also also had been referred, and think the Custom house also the bear of the right

immediately hurried again on board, when I found the Commandante, with increased forces, already in operation. When I left the ship to go to the Consul's, I had ordered Mr. Pickering, should the Commandante return before I did with the same instructions as he had brought previously, to reiterate my protest against his proceeding, and the commandante against his proceeding, and the commandante against his proceeding, and the commandante against his proceeding as the contemplated with an interpreter and another officer of the customs, to act, I suppose, as witnesses. He told me that his orders were to proceed at once with the discharge of the cargo. I said, you have the power to proceed in your design, and I shall not make any resistance; but I protest against the entire proceeding as illegal and unjust. The authorities are acting in this case with great precipitancy; they have given no time for explantion, nor have they instituted any legal investigation. You have, against my earnest protest, violently opened the hatches of this ship, and are now in the act of despoiling her. You have, therefore, annulled my authority as capitaln, and I relaid resign the ship into your before those whom it may concern. I was careful not to threaten any action on the part of our own government, as memory suggested may instances of aggression of the authorities here upon American citizens and their property, which have been allowed to pass unnoticed, or at least unredressed. My desire was to act in such a way as to compel the authorities always to be the aggressors, to submit to their demands always under protest, as other higher activarily, he had no activate the protest of the commandante said that he was sorry personally to have to perform so ungracious a day; but, setting under higher activarily, he had no activate the protest of the commandante with higher activarily he had no activate the protest of the commandante with higher activarily he had no activate the protest of the comment of the commandante side of the same proces

law under which they have condemned us. The law in question declared that when a false or insorrees manifest in handed in by a consignee, captain or pursor, twolve hours from the time of entry shall be allowed to correct or add to that manifest. After the expiration of these on board on manifested exceed the sum of one shoused on board on manifested exceed the sum of one shoused. Mr. Tyng fortunately is provided with ample profite the property of the propert

ACTION ON THE MESSAGE-MARKED SENSATION. Mr. BAYLY, (dem.) of Va.-I move the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed. I beg to say my admiration is excited by the character of

the message. The motion was agreed to.

pressed.

ARMS FOR THE STATES AND THERITORIES.

Mr. Breskli, (dem.) of Ill., from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the distribution of arms among the States and territories, according to the number of representatives in Congress. Passed.

The House then adjourned. Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster. FORTY OR PIFTY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED

yesterday, scattering misery and death in all directions Forty or fifty persons were killed and wounded. Many The steamer J. L. Avery, bound from New Orleans f this city, has sunk in the Mississippi river, near Baye Sara, and will prove a total loss. We have no particular

The steamer Reindeer burst her flue at Cannelton, Ind.

Pennsylvania Whig Convention. NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS—JUDGE POLLOGE FOR GOVERNOR—DENUNCIATION OF THE NEBRASKA

The Whig State Convention assembled this m A temporary organisation was effected, and the several

George Darsie, of Alleghany, was nominated for Canall Commissioner; and Daniel M. Smyser for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The nominations were ratified unanimously, and the convention adjourned this evening, size die.

The Convention passed a resolution declaring that the provisions of the Nebraska bill, now before Congress, which affect and repeal the Missouri Compromise, are a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compactahigh handed attempt to force slavery into a vast Territory now free from it by law—a reckless renewing of a quieted agitation, and therefore meets the atern, indignant, and unanimous condemnation of the whig party of Pennsylvania.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 15, 1854.

The bill limiting the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Raifroad Company to fifteen years was amended in the Senate to-day, excluding the through express mail trains from running at two and a half cents per mile, the rate fixed for all other trains. The bill as thus amended was brought into the House, debated, and passed by 36 to 18.

MOUNT VERNON COTTON FACTORY NOT BURNT—THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BAITMORR, March 15, 1854.

The report telegraphed to the New York evening papers, yesterday, stating that the Mount Vernon cotton factory was burnt, was all error.

Destructive Fire.
Description of Saturday. Several stores, with their stocks, were destroyed—the loss by which is estimated at about \$40,000. Opening of Lake Navigntien.

Cizymann, March 15, 1854.

The steamer Cleveland, from Detroit, arrived at her wharf this morning at six o'clock. She reports that she raw but little ice on the passage. Three sail vessels are in sight this morning off the harbor.

common Pleas, of Chichman, will shortly reagn. Cause, inadequacy of salary.

The train which left Pittaburg at half-past nine o'clock P. M., on the 11th inst., overtook the freight train that had preceded it, and at Irwin's station the cars came in collision; one hundred head of hogs were killed and cars were injured, but happily no person was injured.

Prominent citizens of Windham county, Conn., are holding meetings in the several towns in aid of the proposed monument to General Israel Putnam. Their perseverance must be crowned with success.

The Episcopal Church at Southport, (Fairfield.) Conn., was burned to the ground on the 11th instant. It is supposed that it took fire from the furnace. It was an old building.

A formidable strike of the operatives in the foundries and machine shops of St. Louis has taken place. 'At the mass meeting which they held at the outset of the movement, they passed resolutions declaring that they would work fifty eight hours per week, and that that should be considered a week's work.

John Stewart, of Detroit, was arrested while crossing

John Stewart, of Detroit, was arrested while crossing the river at the Toledo ferry, on the 11th Instant, and on his person and language was found \$2,318 50 in coun-terfeit money; 1,988 50 in gold coin, mostly in \$1 and \$2 50 pieces, and \$360 in bank bills—\$261 on State Bank, Indiana, and \$99 on Farmers' Bank, Kentucky.